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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"The last personage named Sherman, whose words concerning a public event would be accepted without question, died when the general of the army of the United States ceased from life."

Has our contemporary forgotten that General Sherman once made a statement at a G. A. R. banquet about "a letter written by a Southern general then a Senator of the United States," which stated that President Davis had told him that he (Davis) would turn the guns of Lee's army on any Southern State which attempted to secede; that this story Mr. Davis pronounced a base falsehood, and defied the General to prove his statement; that the General miserably failed to do so, and quietly let the matter pass into oblivion, as he hoped? Then, does our contemporary not remember that General Fry, of the United States army, proved positively, by publishing a letter written by General Sherman, that the General had once denounced General Grant after he had denied it? It was only a few years ago that these things happened, and they show that Senator Sherman is not the only one of his name "whose words concerning a public event would not be accepted without question."

It will be easily remembered that a short time ago a negro, who had committed a crime, was lynched in Decatur, Macon county, Illinois, and the grand jury failed to find indictments against any of the lynchers. This has led the Chicago Herald to say:

"The people of Macon county in dealing with this lynching have simply looked beyond the work of the mob to the crime charged and proved though not in a formal and legal way, against the negro. more emphatically disapprove of the fiendishness of which they be-lieve the negro to have been y. They cannot esclusion that his punishm escape no worse than it should have been, and believing this, they refuse to enforce th law against the men who dragged him to his death. It powerfully demonstrates a fact which many people frequently ignore, that no law is capable of enforcement un-less it is backed by a vigorous public sentiment."

We have received an illustrated pamphlet about the Drexel Insutute at Philadelphia. The little work graphically describes this admirable institute of art, science and industry, and the illustrations show its perfect adaptation to the purposes for which it is designed. The president's office, library, reading-room, the great court, the auditorium and the antique room are all portrayed, and they plainly show the generous liberality of the deceased philanthropist, who gave this great institute to the people of Philadelphia. That city was fortunate in possessing such a citizen, and will surely miss both him and his generosity.

The death of Judge Samuel Blatchford will enable the President to appoint a Democrat as his successor. In that event Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Jackson and Justice Blatchford's successor will be Democrats, while the other five justices will be Republicans, giving the latter one majority in the entire court.

All the reports which are put out about the President's illness are foolish nonsense, gotten up by speculators to frighten and rob the timid. If Mr. Cleveland ever gets seriously sick, the public will in mediately know it, for he himself would be the first to tell it.

O'Donovan Rossa has given out a story that the English Government has set aside \$1,000,000 to secure his assassination. This has a decided flavor of Munchausenism about it. The British Government would not give a farthing if all the O'Donovan family were dead.

The question of Sunday opening of the Chicago Fair will soon settle itself. The Bunday attendance is very poor and steadily growing less, so that in one or two brief weeks it will hardly pay to open the

#### MURDER BY MOBS.

The Times has epeatedly and most earnestly deplored the tendency of the people of the United States to wreak vengeance by mob violence for any great

outrage in their communities. This spirit, unless repressed, will utterly disjoint society and overturn the courts. It will simply and surely result in the abandonment of law and the substitution of might for right. The weak will go to the wall, and bloody violence triumph over all.

The minds of our fellow citizens must be sternly set against any lynching, no matter what the outrage may be. It has been often shown that just as surely as lynching is justified for certain very atrocious crimes, when those crimes occur, the mob, bent on a "lynching bee," look for a victim, and the greater the crime the easier it is to persuade the mob of the guilt of any suspected person, so on evidence so light that a dog would not be whipped, a man is hanged up and riddled with bullets, and then we have such telegrams as this:

"LYNCHED THE WRONG MAN .-Milan, Tenn., June 19.—The mob which was supposed to have lynched Lee Bennett, at Glenson, hanged James Harris, an innocent man, instead. Bennett is in jail at Dresden, heavily guarded."

It now turns out that the mob in Kentucky who wished to avenge the murder of the Ray sisters have themselves committed a most fiendish murder in the lynching of Miller. Every man in that crowd who aided and abetted in the hanging of Miller is a murderer. The man protested his innocence, but no chance was given him, not even a day or an hour, to prove an alibi. He was barely saved from being burned alive by the father of the dead girls, who doubted if indeed the prisoner was guilty, No sort of palliation can be suggested to retrieve the blackness of the guilt of the mob. The law should be sternly enforced against every man of them.

### MAJOR SCOTT'S LETTER TO MR. EPES.

We have a great regard for the opinion of Major F. R. Scott, vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, of this city, on any question relating to the finances of the country, and we have often listened with pleasure to his unanswerable arguments in favor of a State bank currency. When Major Scott stood flatfooted and unconditionally upon the proposition that the whole business of currency issued belonged to the people of the States, and not to the United States, he stood upon a position that was as solid as the everlasting hills, and beyond the reach of successful assault from any quarter. But Major Scott's views have manifestly undergone a change, and he has now abandoned that solid ground which enabled him to defy all attack, and has taken up new ground in his letter to Mr. James F. Epes, which is totally untenable and liable to all the strongest objections that can be made o a centralized social government.

Major Scott says: "What is the remedy? It is very sim-ple, and would prove very effective. It is the enactment by Congress of a general banking law for the whole country, inder which all banks chartered by the States might issue currency free from the ten per cent. tax. That currency might be made as safe as any ever issued by the following restrictions and limita-

Which restrictions and limitations he then proceeds to enumerate.

statement that everything would come right as soon as the Government of the United States ceased to impose its confiscatory and unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on the issues of State banks, he would have covered the whole ground, and he would have defined all that is necessary for remedying the evils from which the country is suffering.

But, though he has not said so in express terms, he plainly means that State banks which will comply with certain terms to be exacted by an act of Congress will be allowed to issue notes without paying the ten per cent. tax, while those which will not comply with those terms will be required to pay the tax, which is an unconditional grant of control of the subject to Congress.

If any one had said to Mr. Webster or Mr. Calhoun, or Mr. Clay or General Washington or Chief Justice Marshall that a time was approaching when the Congress of the United States would impose a tax on the notes of State banks, not to raise a revenue for the support of the Government, but to forbid an ordinary business agency to transact its ordinary business, any one of those gentlemen to whom the remark was made would have replied that such a thing was impossible. He would have said that we had established a Government here that was to have no sort of power to interfere with the citizen in the ordinary affairs of life. That it was given by the Constitution of its existence power to legislate regarding certain general matters, in which all the people were concorned, which matters were named in it, but that it was denied all power to legislate concerning any other matters whatever. They would have been shocked at the suggestion which imputed to them an intention to establish a socialists' government where the government took care of the business of the citizen, instead of the citizen taking care of the government. This was the idea of our Government, as it was ordained and established. and as we lived under it until the war came on. During the period of the war. the Government thought it necessary to enlarge its powers beyond those given to it, so as to coerce all the resources of the country into its service. Money was as necessary to it as men, and it usurped a power to extinguish State bank currency as part of its process for monopolizing in itself all the financial resources of the land. There was no authority for this in the Constitution. but the desperate men who controlled the Government in those days made the provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to "coin money and regulate the value thereof" expand so as to authorize Congress to issue paper dollars, and to forbid all competing is-

It is, of course, preposterous to say that a sower to "coin money and regulate the value thereof" could be intended to authorize Congress to issue paper money. But it afforded excuse enough for the revolutionary men who controlled the Government in war times. The whole power rests right here, and it is no power at all. We are done with the

sues of paper money.

originally intended for us-the best that could possibly be framed.

Major Scott's proposition in authorizing Congress to name terms to State banks claims for the general Government the right which the war politicians asserted, and that is one which we shall never concede. It is repugnant to the Constistution, and in imputing to the Govern- itself. ment a power and duty to watch over and guard the citizen in his trades for negotiable paper, it admits the whole case of the socialist, and turns us from a state of "liberty regulated by law" to that state of tyranny which prevails under a paternal government. It is time we were turning our backs on all such suggestions and getting again to the only true Government, which allows all citizens, while respecting the rights of others, to do as they please.

### NEW YORK ANARCHISTS.

The anarchists of New York had a good time a day or two ago, meeting at the Windsor Theatre and denouncing the Government, the police and property-holders in general, they did not dare do more than talk, Had they attempted to carry their words into effect policemen were present to take them in charge and permit them to brood in a quiet jail over the troubles brought upon themselves by trying to live without working.

The kind of stuff which these gentry indulged in is shown by the statement that "the working class of America work harder, sweat fiercer, have less to eat and to wear, obtain fewer rewards for their toil and come sooner to the end of their persecuted and wretched lives than any other class of workers on the man, even the humblest, in America who does not know that such stuff as this is the veriest nonsense. It has long been the boast that all classes of American workmen are better paid than any other in the world, and while this is not true, as far as British workmen are concerned, because, though an American workman gets more dollars and cents than his British brother, the money of the latter has, on account of our high protective tariff, greater purchasing power, still our ties for good living and the pursuit of happiness than any other such classes in Great Britain or eisewhere. These New York Anarchists were, therefore, talking to hear themselves talk. They powwowed and made a big fuss generally and then adjourned, but the eyes of the policemen present were on them all the time, and they all dispersed as quietly as if they were the most law-abiding people in the world.

All this illustrates the greatness of this great country. The Anarchists could talk as freely as if they were carrying on a religious meeting, and no one made any effort to disturb them. So long as they stuck to talking there was no danger of their being interfered with, and they might have yelled themselves hoarse denouncing the people, the Government, the country, and even the President himself, without molestation, but had they moved one little finger towards putting their incendiary words into action, had they lighted one match or made a single motion to burn a house or destroy any property whatever, in a second they would have found themselves firmly

clutched by the hands of the law. This is, indeed, a free country, where talk is cheap, but where the slightest infraction of the law is met with prompt penalty. This these Anarchists have good reason to know when they recall the hanging of several of their members a few years ago in Chicago. That ought to teach them that in this Federal republic of ours liberty does not mean license, and that crime and punishment go hand in hand together.

### SENATOR SHERMAN'S UNSOUND FINANCE.

Senator John Sherman says in his letter to Congressman Walker, of Massachusetts, "provisions should be made for full legal tender of United States notes, supported by reserves of both gold and silver, and backed by the credit and

wealth of the United States." The sole power of Congress to issue notes, which are to be legal tender for debt, is found in the provision of the Constitution which provides that "Congresa shall have power to coin money and regulate the value thereof." When the right of Congress to issue legal tender notes was challenged, directly after the war. the Supreme Court of the United States consisted of seven judges. It decided by the vote of four to three that Congress had no such power. Thereupon the Republican Congress passed an act providing that the Supreme Court should there after consist of nine judges, and General Grant appointed to it two judges who were known to be "greenbackers," and the court reversed its previous decision by a vote of five to four. Thus it has come about that Congress is held to have power to issue legal tender notes. Mr. Sherman was one of the Republican politicians who debauched the Supreme Court and placed this everlasting stigma upon our Government, and, as a matter of course, he stands up for the socialistic doctrine which he thus took part in incorporating into the theory of our Government. But is it not time that honest men, who have their country's welfare at heart, should spurn aside a principle of government grafted on our Constitution by such a dishenest and infamous measure as this? Is it not time that we were returning to the old landmarks and confining the Government to its true limits, leaving the citizen to go on about his usual business under the control of his local authorities to work out the destiny of an independent man through the methods of self-reliance and his own watchfulness?

Mr. Sherman adds: "For one I will never agree to the renewal of State bank paper money, which cannot be made a legal tender, and which, on the first sign of alarm, will disappear or be lost in the hands of the holder."

In 1860 the banks of Virginia had \$18,-000,000 of capital and \$12,000,000 of notes out. The notes were as good as gold, and everybody in Virginia was able to get accommodations at bank whenever he needed them. The rate of interest was always lower then in Richmond and Petersburg than in New York.

This State bank currency was as good as any currency can be, and it was so war, and should be done with war measures. It is time we were returning to the form of government which was againt and if we can have it in Vir-

ginia, why can it not be had in all the

other States? It can. All that is needed is that Govrnment shall take off its hand and allow business to make its own rules. As water runs down hill, so will business find all the methods that are necessary for its own safe conduct, if only left to

## A Business Lesson.

According to recent advices received at Vancouver, B. C., the financial and business situation in Australia has become exceedingly serious, if not positively alarming. The recent bank fallures have made it impossible to meet the payments due for public works, and the discontent among the unemployed, especially in Sydney and Brisbane, threatens to as-sume the form of an open outbreak. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Meibourne, Victoria, under date of May 27th, describes at some length the causes which have produced the present crisis in a country which Australians formerly boasted was the work-ingman's paradise.

The seven colonies of New Zealand,

Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and West Australia, form what is known as Australasia, the last five enumerated being known as Australia. They are united, however, in nothing but in name. Each colony has its own independent form of government, each has erected a Chinese tariff wall against the other, and "each separate system of railroads is so jealously distinct from every other as to have different gauges for its tracks, so that change of cars is necessary, and a rehandling of freight compulsory in crossing from any one colony into another."
The area of the seven colonies is almost equal in extent to the United States, stretching from latitude 11 degrees south to 53 degrees south, and "yielding in pro-fusion all the vegetable and annual fusion all the vegetable and annual products of the torrid and temperate zones." Its mineral wealth is inex-haustible, and its vast and productive territory is called upon to support a population of less than 4,000,000, and yet, in the midst of natural abundance withcollapsing and its labor plunged into des-

The explanation of the situation found in several causes. One of the principal of these was the craze for railroads and other public works, which ere often built without regard to neceswere often built without regard to neces-sity or expense. As the governments were to build, operate and own the roads, the politicians in the local Parlia-ments determined to make themselves strong with their constituents by grab-bing their share of what they regarded as "public plunder." Thus "while many essential roads were built between important points, thousands of miles of railroads that are now either rusty and rotting tracks, or maintained at a great expense, were built out into the bush, here no one lived, and these lines were often seriously deviated from the best, use the cheapest, course to accom modate some particularly influential con-

The result of all this is seen in the size of the public debt, the larger part of which was contracted to build the II.o miles of railroads in the colonies. This debt in 1891 was \$962.826.635, and in the same year the public expenditures exceeded the receipts by \$5,562,465, which had to be met by another loan. Nearly all, if not all, of the principal is held in England, and the immense sums of interest that are yearly paid out to the English holders of the bonded indebtedfinances that is showing itself in the pres-

nnances that is showing usen in the present condition of things.

This boom in public improvements also had another result. It collected from all quarters great numbers of skilled and unskilled workmen, who, during the flush times of railroad and dock construction, and the erection of public buildings, received lavish wages. When it was found that the boom was costing more than it aid, and it was necessary to adopt a olicy of retrenchment and economy, nousands of workingmen were throw, ut of employment, and drifted to the ties, already unnaturally congested nere, without work or means of liveli od, they have become desperate an ingerous, and threaten the Governments of a population of less than 4,600,000 three-fifths of the Australasians are concentrated in the cities and towns "The cities are entirely abnormal in their growth," the outcome of the policy of forced material development.

Australasia's experience shows once more that the boom method is not a healthy system of development, and that government paternalism may result not only in embarrassment for itself and the general public, but in pauperism for the special objects of its care, just as a parent's overindulgence may cause the ruin of a child.-Baltimore Sun.

## Chill to Resume Specie Payments.

The Chilian Congress has passed the that, having received the sanction of the The act provides that the paper shall be redeemed from December 31, 1899, in the new money to be coined under the act of November 26, 1892, at the equivalent value of a silver dollar of 25 grams in weight and nine-tenths fine. The paper money may, however be tedeemed from the 1st of July, 1896 in the money to be coined under the act of November 26, 1892, or, in other words at the rate of 24 pence per dollar. holders of paper money, therefore, will have the option of redeeming their notes at 24 pence, or in the silver dollar of 25 grams and nine-tenfus tine. The paper money will cease to be legal tender after the 1st of July, 1996. To prepare for the new coinage provided for by the act of November 26, 1992, the silver acquired by the State under the act of March 14, 1877; the gold received in payments of duty and storage, and up to one million and a helf pounds sterling of the proceeds of the trade of Government nitrate properties are to be maintained in deposit Treasury From December 31, 1895, until July 1, 1895, the barks must maintain in gc'd specie or bullion a reserve fund of 20 per cent, of their authorized issue. The paper money releemed by the State is to be burned. Half of the 10 per cent. of the duties payable in gold under the act of November 25, 1892, in the years 1894 and 1895, shall be paid in the equivalent value of paper money, and the por-tion of import duties and storage re-quired to be paid in gold may be paid in good bills on London up to December II 1894. "What diversity of opinion may exist with respect to the new act," says the Chilian Times, "it must be admitted that it is an improvement on the one that preceded it. In one respect, how ever, both acts are alike. They aim in the first line at the redemption of the paper money and the resumption of specie payments. They differ only in the means of accomplishing these ends." The Chilian Times adds that the Government and the country are too far committed to this policy for it to be possible for them to turn back.-From the Bureau of American Republics.

From the Palmetto State.

A party of South Carolinians arrived in the city over the Richmond and Danville railroad yesterday morning at 7 o'clock en route to the World's Fair. They registered at the Exchange Hotel, and during the morning drove about the city visiting points of interest. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they took the Chesapeake and Ohio train for Chicago. The party, which is in charge of Mr. H. S. Lear, of Chester, S. C., is composed of the following: Miss Sadie Samuels, Chester; Miss Norma Strauss, Yorkville; Mr. B. H. Baum, Camden; Mr. John Mc-Singel and wife, of Camden; Mr. J. A. Tate, of Yorkville.

There was a man in Warrenton recent

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS. A Fair Compromise\_How Paris Combines



Last year foulard was the only cry that went up from all womankind. Paris echoed and re-echoed with it. We heard of wonderful shades and patterns, of changing, brilliant hues. We saw foulard on almost every woman we met-for last year we were more Paristan than now. We have aped our English cousins rather more of late. We were true de-votees of the beautiful material and obediently donned it whenever occasion

But a season of it was enough. This year we looked for a new appearing. We found refreshment in the beautiful glaces, and taffetas, and sunrise and rainbow silks. Paris, however, is faith-ful to her old love, and still brings it forth on occasions. She occasionally sends a foulard over to our shores, amid the wealth of other gowns that carry with them the delicious frou frou so dear to a Frenchwoman's heart.

This one isn't all foulard, however.

A compromise between the old and the new is effected by the addition of a little dahlia colored taffeta.

The lightly flowered foulard appears

in the upper and deep flounce of the skirt. The four ruffles below are al-ternated taffeta and foulard. The same ternated taffeta and foulard. The same design is observed in the bedice, where there are again four alternations. The platted lace collar comes first, the dahlia taffeta bertha falls beneath, over the full foulard blouse, which is confined at

the belt by the broad taffeta band.

The sleeves also follow the same rule. Sometimes, on a cool evening, its wearer slips a thin cape of two ruffles the lower scarcely reaching her waist under the lace collarette. This gives a triple cape effect without its weight or thickness, and carries still further the short ruffle effect of the whole gown.

### Pardons Granted.

Governor McKinney yesterday par-doned Littleton Owens, who in Novem-ber, 1889, was sentenced in the Norfolk city court to eighteen years' imprisor ment in the penitentiary for murder in the second degree. In granting the pardon the Governor says: I have examined his case carefully and with interest, and have determin to pardon him upon the ground of old age and extremely feeble health, and the crowded condition of the penitentiary. His prison record has

been good.

The Governor also pardoned John Scott, who in February last was sentenced in the Prince Edward county court to one year imprisonment in the penitentiary for unlawful shooting.

The Governor gives the following rea-sons: "His pardon is asked for by the jury, the Commonwealth's attorney, the county judge. The petition seems to be based upon some newly discovered facts, which show that the shooting was accidental rather than intentional. The prisoner's conduct has been good since his confinement.

The Governor has declined to pardon the following convicts: John Wright, sentenced in the Washington county court in 1891 to three years' imprisonment in the ponitentiary for horse stal-ing; Harry Cain, sentenced in December last in the Roanoke county court to five years' imprisonment for felonious wound-

## Their Last Chance.

Colonel Robert B. Munford, collector of revenue, has been notified by the Court to submit a complete list of all who are delinquent in the payment of their State taxes. These taxes are imposed on the various professions, and are payable by May Ist. Colonel Munford ayable by May 1st. Colonel Munfor Friday, and court proceedings will at once be commenced with. The lowest amout of the additional cost before the case goes to trial is \$15. All those wh wish to avoid this additional outlay of money should at once call at the city collector's office to pay their license

George Taylor Christian, oldest son of Mr. J. D. Christian, president of J. D. & R. S. Christian Company, is critically ill of typhoid fever at his father's residence, No. 303 north Twelfth street. His little daughter, Ida, is also quite sick in Baltimore, where she has gone on a visit.



We are giving away handsome presents consisting of fine ornamental as well as useful

CROCKERY, GLASS and

METAL WARE,

to all cash buyers. We charge you nothing for them - our prices tell that.

Come in and see for yourself.

MEYER'S Sixth and Broad Sts.

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, July 12, 1893. Nothing by halves; nothing small; a reduction sale at the Big Store means not the price-cutting of a few articles, but of hundreds. Every department contributes to this July Inventory Sale. This is closing-out time with us and the goods must go-at little loss if possible, at any loss if necessary. Thousands of dollars must be gotten loose for new duty and the occasion, planned by liberal hand, is a treat fo our public. The sale is proving an unqualified success. Here's more fuel to feed the flame-HOPSACK DUCK, imported, white with

stripes of color, reduced to 9c. Hopsack Duck, white, 12 1-2c. A 29c grade goes to 16 2-3c. HOSIERY-

Hermsdorf dye; double where doubling VEILS-

Embroidered Brussels Veils up to this morning have been \$2.25. Now they're \$1.50.

Some of the charmingest veils of the season have dropped from 85c to 50c. SUMMERY DRESS STUFFS-

The prettiest of American Organdies, satin plaid and striped grounds, are All the French Organdies are reduced to

You pick from the French and Scotch Ginghams at 13 1-2c! Embroidered Mulls, white or tinted grounds, French, 25c, reduced from 40

A dress, or wrapper, jacket or cape? Your pick from Richmond's best selection at prices less than cest of production.

There's been a division of losses or one big loss for somebody that price \$5. brings you Bohemian Glass Water Bottles with cut neck and stopper, for ogc.

A modestly pretty Water Bottle costs just now only 19c.

Pretty glass and pretty china are the housewife's delight. What beauty Haviland stands for in china Baccarat represents in glass. Have you seen it? Catch the sparkle! How it sets off a table. Every requisite in table glass from a liquer to a cheese dish.

A new family of Dolls is here, 5c or \$5 or anywhere between.

For a few days pint Fruit Jars are 55c a doz. Think of a Porcelain-lined Preserving Fattle for 25c! You've paid 50 or 60c

500 are ready for you freely, 100 are ready for you.

Jelly Tumblers, with metal tops, 25c a

It's all one, as to comfort and style, but in this July sale the saving is the difference between the \$1.50 that they were and the 800 that they are-NEGLIG SHIRTS is the theme. Hundreds of the nobbiest of the year to go quickly at Soc.

A usual 75c value-and royally worth it-goes at 50c or 3 for \$1.25

# THE COHEN CO.

GREAT JULY

## CLEARANCE SALE!

THIS FELLS THE OLD, OLD STORY.

Goods put away on back shelves and forgotten, or only half remembered. Clearances, rummagings bring them to light. Bring losses to us and gains

Such prices as we have put should fill our store all day to-morrow and empty the BARGAIN SPOTS by evening. Everything from the cellar to the roof goes at A CUT PRICE. Your special attention is called to the exceptional values we are offering in Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS and

We shall continue to make NO CHARGE FOR TRIMMING HATS OF BONNETS THIS WEEK.

## KAUFMANN & CO., Cor. Fourth and Broad Sts.

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## PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES LYONS, AND COUNSELLOR Telephone 734, Postoffice box 209, Elichmond Va.)

practices in all the State and United States courts in Richmond, Leeds and Wills carefully prespend. Acknowledgments and depositions taken. Collections tromptly made and remitted.

DR. WORTHINGTON'S

INSTANT CURE FOR CHOLERA, CRAMPS,

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS. Indorsed by the highest medical au-thority. See circular around each bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. For sale by all druggists.

WOODWARD &

## Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS.

To the uninitiated the word "stock, taking" means but little; to one family with store routine the name tells a good deal. Twice each year, at the e June and December, the Temple Goods Store takes an accurate and taking ACCOUNT OF STOCK ON H In this inventory nothing is hidden and or covered up. Everything is onen to in spection and tabulation. Either a pario. able pride in the appearance of stock a a desire to lessen the labor of attent taking by the smallness of the goods to be measured and listed has led to a very general

REDUCTION OF STOCK TO THE LOW. EST LIMIT AT THESE TIMES Ladies' Black Hose, 40-gauge, best of by the sale of all ends of stock, seasonable goods now, which will be untalable in September and the like.

> the goods are desirable and salable, this giving our patrons the benefit of GENUINE BARGAINS

STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS WHITE GOODS-1,000 yards Plat Lawns, 27 to 29 inches wide, about dozen different patterns, have been 131-3

Present price, 8c yard.

STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS. MEN'S GOODS.

16 dozen Men's French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French neck, long sleers, self-trimmed front, pearl buttons, size 34 to 44 inches. Regular price, 50c.

Present price 40c each. STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS.

LADIES' SHIRT FRONTS, made from fine Percale, colors pink, light bide and lavender with dots and strip's. Regular Present price, 75c. STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS

RIBBONS.

We have culled from our RIBBON stock a lot of odds and ends which are somewhat solled various cours and kinds, including Picot-edge Satin Gros-Grain, Amure, Gauze, Molre, &c. from 1-4 inch to 2 thehes in width Regular

prices 5 to 15c yard. Present prices, 2 1-3c yard.

STOCK-TAKING REDUCTIONS. CHILDREN'S BIBS. 300 Children's Linen Momie Cloth Eating Bibs, with strings attached, knotted fringe at bottom. Regular price, 12 1-20.

## WOODWARD & LOTHROP.

Present price, 9c each

We continue TO-DAY our Great Closing Sale of Wash Dress Goods at 81c. a yard, worth 20, 16%, 12½ and 10c.

We continue To-day our Great Closing Sale of Whitney Baby Carriages at the lowest prices they were ever sold at.

We continue To-day our Great Closing Sale of Jackets and Wraps at 20 per cent, from marked down prices.

## LACES.

We show To-day the best assortment of Laces to be found anywhere at the lowest prices.

## French Organdies.

Handsome French Organdies reduced from 40 to 29c, a yard. Handsome French Malls reduced from 35 to 19c. a yard.

Handsome Broche Satines reduced from 40 to 29c. a yard. Canton Crepe at 39c, worth 60c. Wash Silks at 45c. worth 75c. MATTINGS! MATTINGS! MATTINGS! MATTINGS! Special low prices on good Mat-

Remnants Matting at less than

Ladies' Muslin Underwear. We show a splendid stock of Ladies' Corset Covers, made according to our own patterns.

Bathing Suits, all kinds and

## LEVY & DAVIS.

G RANULATED SUGAR, 54c. I Standard A Sugar, 5c. Fresh Country Butter, 20c a pound. Light Brown Sugar, 4c. a pound. Pure Lard, 9c. a pound. Best City Meal, 60c. a bushel. Good Tea, 25c. a pound. Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, 23c. a pound. Eight bars Large Soap for 25c. Pound Boxes Best Baking Powders, 10c. Sardines, 5c. a box. Good Cream Cheese, 10c. a pound. New North Carolina Cut Herrings, 10c.

a dozen.

Sugar-cured shoulders, 12c.
Home-Made Preserves, 8c. a pound.
Carolina Rice, 5c. a pound.
California Hams, 12c.
New North Carolina Roe Herrings,
13d dozen for 25c.
Silver King Flour, best sold, 14.50 a
barrel or 30c. a sack.
Snow Flake Flour, 34 a barrel or 28c.
a sack.
Twa Care Salver for 25c.

Two Cans Salmon for 25c. S. ULLMAN'S SON,

1820 and 1822 east Main. Phone Sic. Price-List mailed on application.